History as "the intellectual leader of the conservative aristocratic party and the most remarkable brain in the Upper Chamber. . . . He largely supplied the ruling party with the learning and wealth of ideas on which to found their claims". Bluntschli describes him as being "after Hegel, the most important representative of the philosophical theory of the state". His influence on Bismarck, in the latter's formative period, was very strong. So, incidentally, was that of Professor Emil von Friedberg (brother of that Heinrich von Friedberg who was Minister of Justice in Prussia from 1879 to 1889), the great authority on ecclesiastical history, who was the Chancellor's principal adviser during the Kulturkampf, and was also of Jewish birth.

One of the heirs to Stahl's spirit, in the days when the Prussian *junker* had taken up a slightly more liberal attitude, was Karl Rudolph Friedenthal, nephew of a well-known Hebrew writer. Converted like Stahl in youth, he was a member of the Reichstag from 1867, and one of the founders of the Free Conservative Party. He it was whom Bismarck invited in 1870 to formulate the constitution of the German Empire, in collaboration with Blankenburg and Bennigsen; subsequently, he became Minister of Agriculture. The constitution which Friedenthal framed continued to function until the Revolution of 1918. It was then overthrown in favour of the Weimar Constitution, one of the principal architects of which was the Berlin jurist, Hugo Preuss.

Hence the Weimar Constitution was no more .Jewish than the Versailles Constitution had been. Both were the work of patriotic Germans, who happened to comprise in their number persons who were, by birth, Jews.

Austria provides a further illustration of the participation of Jews in formulating the ideology of the conservative element in Central European politics, in Heinrich